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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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news dealers.



C. J. WALL—90.
T. V. KING—80.
W. E. WALL—86.
FRED DAMON—90.

A. C. WALL—85.
F. S. DODGE (Captain)—83.

JAMES L. MCLEAN—94.
D. W. CORBETT—88.
W. J. FORBES—84.
W. H. DRUMMOND—85.

HONOLULU SHARPSHOOTERS' TEAM.

In shooting circles there has been nothing since the shoot between the members of the National Guard and the California team that has attracted as much attention among the riflemen as the international shoot between the Sharpshooters and the Denver Rife Club, which began at the Kakaako Butts Saturday afternoon.

The match has been in the "working up" stage for the past two months, and was finally settled on the receipt of a letter by the Dordi last week; but the Sharpshooters, evidently satisfied with the scores made in practice shoots, did not think it necessary to do much practice work beyond what has been their custom.

Until the match was finally settled, some of the team neglected practice at all, but during the past week they were out nearly every day. What the result would have been if the men had felt they had a reasonable chance of winning and had gone in with a determination to excel, is difficult to say, but it is reasonable to suppose that the score would have been bettered by at least twenty points.

The team was short one good man in Jack McVeigh, whose record for September was 48. Private business took him to Maui and he was unable to be present.

Walter Wall was below his average, but it was mainly through a bit of forgetfulness in the matter of sights; he offed with a bullseye and followed with two 4's and then another 5. He knew his sight was not just right, but preferred to finish the match without changing it.

King's shortcoming was due entirely to a defective sight. His practice record is better than in the match shoot, but the poor sight prevented his equaling his usual performance. Two 3's for him is very unusual, while bullseyes are common. He had but two bullseyes in his first string and none in the second—an evidence that his low score was not the result of nervousness.

For McLean's record no excuses are necessary. He has been faithful at practice, and he was faithful to the trust put in him from the moment he adjusted his sights. An inspection of the target at the right of the group picture on this page shows that Mr. McLean had only two poor shots; the others, one especially, were close enough to the bullseye to make him dissatisfied with life. In the month of September his record was two points above his score on Saturday, but the drop was natural, for very few men shoot as well in a match as they will in practice.

J. L. McLean has never weakened in his desire to become a good marksman. His position as treasurer of the Inter-Island Steamship Company is one that requires all of his attention, and when he has taken the time for practice he has been obliged to make it up by overwork at night. He has all the qualifications for a good marksman except physique. He is apparently without nerves, has good eyesight and never uses liquor or tobacco. In the shoot on Saturday he was like a stoic from the time he made his first shot until he finished his string. He knew nothing except that his rifle and ammunition were there, the target was 200 yards in front of him, and he was expected to spoil the center. When he finished his second string, showing a total of 94 points out of a possible 100, the silence which had prevailed during the shoot was broken by loud and continued applause.

Charles J. Wall, one of the two men who scored 90 points each, has until recently been chief engineer on the S. S. W. G. Hall. When A. W. Keech went to the coast a few weeks ago Mr. Wall was assigned to shore duty as superintending engineer. Anyone who is at all familiar with the workings of a steamship company knows about how much leisure time its employes have, so that Mr. Wall has not had much time to practice. In all

matches, however, the Wall boys are expected to do a little better than the rest, and if they fail there is something wrong. On this occasion Charlie did well enough to be pleased with his score. His target is shown at the left of the group picture.

He created a little amusement for the spectators during his first string by calling his shots directly he pulled the trigger. When he would say "A little too far to the left," it was found when the marker shoved the target out that the disc was in about the position he named, but it was noticed that his shots were invariably a little better than he called them.

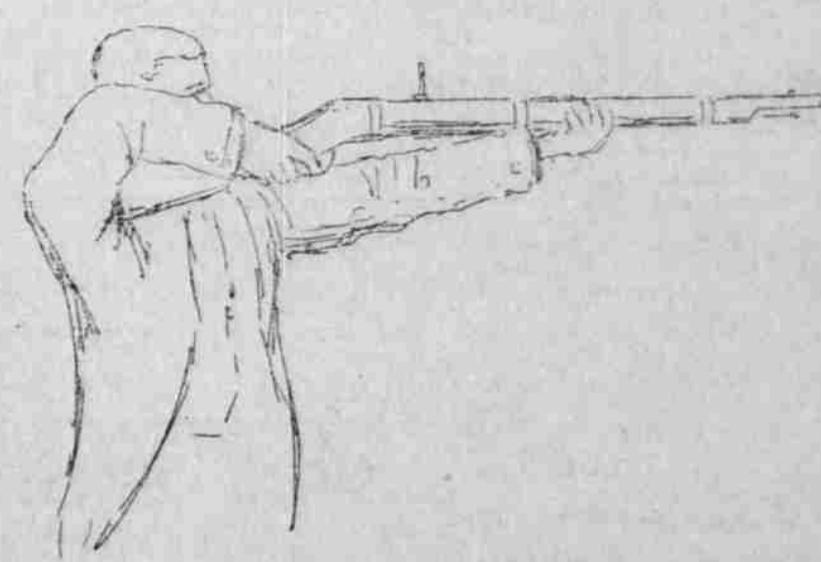
Fred Damon, the youngest of the team, comes third, with a total of 90, the same total as that made by Mr. Wall, but one of the latter's scores was a 46, which settled what would otherwise have been a tie. Mr. Damon is a clerk in the money order department of the post office. He joined the company about a year ago and has practiced a little in the interval. Prior to his joining the sharpshooters he was not considered among the good shots of the city.

Mr. Corbett did not do quite as well as usual; much to the surprise of everyone, he seemed to grow nervous—a surprise because Mr. Corbett might be considered one of the best athletes in town, and men of his build are not usually affected by a crowd, or when they undertake to excel in anything.

The worst shot of the day was made by Drummond, and as he is usually very good, this 2 in his score needs an explanation. When he raised his rifle and turned toward the target he had a stronger pull on the trigger than he imagined, and before he got the aim on the bullseye the rifle went off. It was a surprise to Drummond that the bullet hit the target at all, but it did, and scored 2.

A word about the Sharpshooters' organization may be fitting at this time. When the active old and young men

of Honolulu decided to organize military companies just after the formation of the Provisional Government, there were a number who were willing to lend their services to the Government, but who did not feel that they could devote the time necessary to learning tactics and manœuvres. At



CHAMPION MCLEAN'S POSITION.

that time the leading spirits were Captain F. S. Dodge, John Kidwell and Henry Waterhouse. There was no picking of best shots from among the military; the company was formed from the men who were left over.

In 1885, when the services of all able bodied men were needed in defense of the Government, the Sharpshooters went to the front and did as near their duty as it was possible for men. They were among the few who were not provided with hacks or wagonettes in which to reach the scene of disorder. When there was trouble at the head of Manoa Valley the Sharpshooters were told to "git," and they got, running from their headquarters in town to the spot where the rebels were reported as being. They were in active service whenever there was activity, and the

majority. Dr. Emerson then moved that the secretary cast the vote of the company for Mr. Cassidy, which motion was promptly seconded by both Messrs. Corbett and Scott, and the election was made unanimous.

Private McCandless then rose and in a few remarks moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Captain Dodge for the efficient manner in which he has handled the affairs of the company for the past year, and the motion prevailed unanimously.

Replying to this action, Captain Dodge expressed his satisfaction at the sentiment conveyed in the vote, and thanked the company, individually and collectively, for the support he had received, stating that he was glad to be able to turn the command over to one so capable as the successor just elected. Remarking: "We all know what Lieutenant Wall has been, therefore we can judge what Captain Wall will be."

members, individually and collectively, were found to be made of pretty good stuff.

The company has not made pretensions as target shooters; their practice has been with a view to excelling in the field rather than at the butts. In a sense they are under military discipline, and for that reason they are, in a measure, restricted to the use of the military rifle. They do not use the style of rifle ordinarily used in target matches, and were consequently at something of a disadvantage in the match on Saturday.

As originally organized, the Sharpshooters were not composed wholly of good marksmen, but to gain admittance to the company now, a candidate must prove his ability at the target before his name is considered for membership.

Following are the individual scores:

J. L. McLean.	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5
Total.	94.
C. J. Wall.	4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5
Total.	90.
Fred Damon.	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4
Total.	86.
D. W. Corbett.	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4
Total.	88.
Walter E. Wall.	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4
Total.	85.
W. Drummond.	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4
Total.	85.
A. C. Wall.	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4
Total.	85.
W. J. Forbes.	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Total.	84.
F. S. Dodge.	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4
Total.	83.
T. V. King.	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4
Total.	80.
Grand total.	865.

SHARPSHOOTERS' ELECTION.

Meeting of the Company Last Night for That Purpose.

Pursuant to general orders, the First Company of Sharpshooters assembled at their headquarters in the Judiciary Building last evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Captain Dodge occupied the chair and Private D. W. Corbett acted as secretary.

Captain Pratt of the general staff was present and conducted the election. When nominations were called for, Captain Dodge was nominated to succeed himself in command of the company for another year, but he asked that he be allowed to retire to the ranks, stating that it was his wish to do so, as he had only contemplated holding the command for a year when he first accepted it.

First Lieutenant Walter E. Wall was nominated for captain, and upon motion the nominations closed, and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the company for that gentleman, which action was received with hearty applause.

For first Lieutenant, James L. McLean received the unanimous vote of the company and was declared elected.

Nominations for second lieutenant being in order, the names of Messrs. Cassidy, Emerson, Corbett and Scott were presented and a ballot was taken. After the count, Captain Pratt announced that no choice had been reached, neither candidate having received

**MR. WICKE THINKS
HE HAS THE REMEDY.**

Blight May be Eradicated With
Borax Water.

SO CAN THE LITTLE LADY BIRDS.

A Specimen Tree That Has Been Plucked
From the Dying—Larvae Suck the Sub-
stance From the Tree—A New Theory of
Tree Culture—Discovery of Cocoanut Worm.

An advertisement in this paper the
other day called attention of planters to
the fact that the blight may be re-
moved from trees of nearly every kind
of tree infested by it on the islands
without the help of the lady bird.

The ad. was inserted by J. D. Wicke,
the well-known cabinet maker on Ala-
kea street, and while his plan may not
be endorsed by the scientist, or even
the coffee growers, it at least has the
stamp of originality about it. A re-
porter for the Advertiser called on Mr.
Wicke Friday for the purpose of
learning if possible what Mr. Wicke's
plan is: In this the reporter was suc-
cessful, and more so, he learned that
Mr. Wicke was willing to give his in-
formation to the planters without mon-
ey and without price.

After he had ascertained that the
reporter was neither a coffee man or a
blightologist Mr. Wicke led the reporter
to a door leading to an alley separ-
ating his shop from the Y. M. C. A.
building and pointed to a koa bush
well leaved and fairly well covered
with the mealy bug. Ants were play-
fully running in zigzag trails up and
down the tree stock and incidentally
carrying up more blight, its spots here
and there was the larvae of the lady
bird, some of them just merging into
the crawling state while others were
in the earliest stage. Pointing to
these Mr. Wicke said:

"The information I have was obtained
by close observation of this tree
which was perfectly green and healthy
before the lady birds deposited their
larvae there. After they were there
for a few weeks the leaves began to
fall off and the tree looked as though
it would die. At that time it was
quite full of this cottony substance.
After ten days of close watch I decided
that the cause of the bush dying was
the fact that the lady bird larvae suck-
ed the substance from the tree and
sickened it."

"I have an abiding faith in borax,
just plain borax, because I have ac-
complished many wonderful cures with
it and I believed the use of it diluted
in water was the remedy and I tried it.
Where you see the tree green and
flourishing I scraped off the lady bird
larvae and washed the branches with
borax water."

But why did you not wait and see if
the lady bird would not remain and
clean off the blight?

Because I do not believe the lady
birds will eat each other; and the minute
these lady birds or the crawling things
exchange their legs for wings they fly
away. And even if they remained
there's no fear of their eating up their
young and the young of the lady bird
is what is destroying the trees of the
islands."

When it was suggested that the lady
birds had been brought here at con-
siderable expense and had rid the coun-
try of certain characters of blight Mr.
Wicke said:

"I am not a scientific man and I am
glad of it for I might be persuaded to
let these miserable things remain; they
may eat up some blight, but there
are others they will not eat, they sim-
ply live on the sap of the tree until
they are old enough to fly away and
start blighting another tree."

"This discovery of mine is of no
value to me except for the pleasure it
gives me to know that a man who fol-
lows my advice will have strong healthy
trees if the ground is healthy, of course
if the ground is played out he will have
to use fertilizer."

Then you would recommend what,
Mr. Wicke?

"Simply this," he replied, "when you
notice a scale like this appearing on
your tree scrape it off and wash the
tree in a solution of borax and the
blight will never appear again."

But you must consider, Mr. Wicke,
that on some plantations there are
more than a thousand trees to an acre
and some planters have seventy or
eighty acres planted. Would you rec-
ommend a borax bath to each individ-
ual tree?"

"Certainly, wherever these lady birds
are just coming into their final shape,
the expense is nothing considering the
result. A Japanese laborer, or any
number of them, could go round with
a stiff brush and a pail of the solution
and wash the trees in no time. If the
planter wishes, he can adopt the lady
bird plan and take chances on losing
his trees."

"From my experience in the use of
borax on this and other trees I am sat-
isfied that when a tree is once cleaned
with the borax water, and if the soil
and roots of the tree are healthy, the
blight will not return for many years.
It seems to me that it is better and
cheaper for a planter to go to the ex-
pense of the borax treatment than to
dilly dally with lady birds."

Do you think the borax would have
any effect upon the beetles?"

"That I do not know. I am told the
beetles are fewer this year than last.
If this is really the case it is because
there is less rubbish and dirt of the
kind they breed in than before. It's
the rubbish that breeds the worms first
and afterward they become beetles and
other ravaging pests. We were once
worried ourselves."

And pests now, ventured the repor-
ter.

"I will not admit that, but I will tell
you something that will surprise you.
I can make a worm appear right here
in the air. I know you don't believe
it, but I can. How? I will take an
ordinary cocoanut fresh from the tree

where it has not had an opportunity to
become contaminated by the earth, and
of that I will produce worms inside
of ten days by simply wrapping
it in a cloth and keeping the air from
it. I will take another cocoanut from
the same tree, wash it with borax
water and otherwise treat it exactly as
I do the other, and the worms will fail
to materialize. Does this not prove
the efficacy of borax? I was in hopes
when I inserted the ad. in the paper
that coffee men and owners of trees
infested with blight would call around
and see what the remedy is, but they
don't want to learn."

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.
Fall Exhibition Dates Announced.
New Members.

At a special meeting of the League
held last night the following dates
were set for the fall exhibition: Con-
tributions of members will be received
at the Art League rooms on Hotel
street, on November 7th. Varnishing
day is set for November 16th, and the
first view will be held on the evening
of that day.

The following persons were elected
to active membership: Mrs. Helen Kely-
ley, Miss Bessie Foster French and
Miss May Beckwith.

The regular annual meeting for the
election of officers for the coming year
and the transaction of other important
business will be held on Thursday even-
ing, October 15th.

FOOLISHNESS DIDN'T LAST

And All Good Maui Citizens Returned
Their Blanks.

Another Society Engagement—Ice Machine
at Kahului—Party at
Spreckelsville.

MAUI, Oct. 10.—An episode of the
recent census on Maui is very amus-
ing. Pauwela, a hamlet near Haiku,
is a stronghold of native royalists. Just
previous to Sept. 27th a meeting of the
village worthies was held, a committee
appointed and instructed to make a
house to house canvass, calling each
householder's attention to the census
about to be taken and enjoining them
to take no action in regard to filling
out the blanks. But the whole affair
was a farce—"a game of bluff"—for on
Sept. 28th the deputy received every
paper properly filled out without any
difficulty whatever; the committee men
"crawfished" completely and acted like
all other good and worthy citizens.

Last evening, the 9th, a dancing par-
ty was given in Spreckelsville half in
honor of Mrs. E. D. Baldwin of Hilo,
at present a guest at Haiku. Chemist
Sanborn and the assistant chemist fur-
nished excellent music on the piano
and violin. Dancing continued until
2 a. m.

The engagement of Miss Kate Flem-
ing to W. E. Nichol of Hamakua is an-
nounced.

A large poli manufactory is being
built by J. W. Kalua in Wailuku just
west of the bridge toward Waiehu.

Last evening, the 9th, George Hons
gave the Stars of Honolulu an informal
reception at his residence in Wailuku.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, a magic
lantern exhibition was given by S. E.
Taylor in the Hamakua pokoro church
as a benefit to the Salvation Army.
Their carriage needed repairing and
Mr. Taylor kindly consented to assist
them.

Mr. and Mrs. Awana of Makawao
have recently departed for a short visit
to China.

The Kihel mail route is a great boon
to mauna Makawao people.

Antone Fiteiro, the well-known clerk
of the Hamakua pokoro store, had a run-
away two Sundays ago. His horse be-
coming frightened began to kick—and
not only broke the harness to pieces,
but Antone's collar-bone.

The news of Judge S. L. Austin's
death was received with much regret
by Maui friends. Judge Austin pos-
sessed the character and manliness of
an ideal gentleman.

Mrs. Tomes has been delivering
Huston's directory during the week.

Maui is to have ice at last. By the
next vessel from the coast Messrs.
Bailey and Wadsworth of Kahului ex-
pect an ice machine capable of man-
ufacturing one ton every 24 hours. A
gasoline engine is used for power.

Mesdames H. B. Bailey and L. M.
Zumwalt are at Olinda house.

Kahului harbor is clear of shipping.

Weather:—Showers.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.
(Joseph Rouget de Lisle, 1792.)

Ye sons of freedom wake to glory!

Hark! hark! what myriads bid you
rise!

Your children, wives, and grand-
children hoary,

Behold their tears and hear their cries!

Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,

With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,

Affright and desolate the land,

While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms! to arms! ye brave!

Th' avenging sword unsheathe;

March on! march on! all hearts re-
solved;

On victory or death.

Now, the dangerous storm is rolling,

Which treacherous kings confederate
raise;

The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,

And lo! our fields and cities laze;

And shall we gravely view the ruin.

While the lawless force, with guilty
stride,

Spreads desolation far and wide.

With crimes and load his hands em-
bracing,

To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

O Liberty can man resign thee,

Once having felt thy generous flame?

Can dungeon, bolts or bars confine thee?

Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

Too long the world has wept, bewailing

That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,

But freedom is our sword and shield,

And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms! to arms! ye brave!

Th' avenging sword unsheathe;

March on! march on! all hearts re-
solved;

On victory or death.

**STARS WIN FROM
THE MAUI TEAM.**

Poor Grounds Interfered With
Fielding Operations

PERCY LISHMAN PLAYED WELL

play did not take part, several Lahaina
men withdrawing. It is believed by the
Star players that if the original team
had played fewer runs would have been
made. It was rumored that the La-
haina contingent would send a challenge
down to the Stars, but it is doubtful if
it will be accepted to play away from Honolulu, as the boys do
not think it right to ask for another
challenge.

The treatment accorded the Stars
during the trip is pronounced by all
to have been excellent. Every provi-
sion was made for their comfort and
enjoyment. All the expenses after leav-
ing the steamer were paid by the Maui
club, and as the Wilder S. S. Co. made
special excursion rates from here, the
expense to the local players was slight.
Following are the names of the play-
ers:

STARS.

H. Wilder, catcher.
L. Hart, pitcher.
C. Willis, first base.
T. Price, second base.
P. Lishman, third base.
W. Wilder, short stop.
D. McNicol, center field.
D. Ross, left field.
S. Woods, right field.

MAUI.

Akina, catcher.
C. Bailey, pitcher.
George Cummings, first base.
C. Chillingworth, second base.
H. Mossman, third base.
James Ross, short stop.
Meheula, left field.
D. Kanaranui, center field.
Roscrans, right field.

Morris Keohakalole accompanied the
boys as umpire at the request of the
Maui team. He was the only umpire
during the game. The score was 16 to
12 in favor of the Stars.

The grounds were crowded with people
and the game was closely contested.
The Star boys were placed at a
disadvantage owing to their not being
familiar with the grounds. Instead of
being level, as the League grounds are,
they were rough and uneven and cov-
ered with a high growth of grass. Under
these conditions fielding was diffi-
cult, but when it came to fly balls the
Star boys were found underneath.

The feature of the game was Percy
Lishman's foul catches. Of the seven
captured by him there was a long way
off from his base, but he ran down
among the carriages in time to get it.
Owing to a disagreement among the
Maui boys, all of the team selected to

"best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradic-
tory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one
best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest
river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—?....
There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean
depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists.
But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee
tested it, and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the
bottle. What did this sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was
that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's
Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for
anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember
the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are
pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more
"best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the
old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The
pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the
bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles,
when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

**ROBERT CATTON.
ENGINEER.**

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock,
Cast and Wrought Iron Piping,
Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

Napa Soda!
The King
OF
Table Waters, **NAPASODA**
PURELY NATURAL
MINERAL WATER
Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.
Sole Agents for the Islands.

French Kids!

We have just opened
A new line of

French Kid Gloves
In All Shades and Sizes.

French Organdies and Swiss
Goods in Dress Lengths.

HOW CHINESE MAY COME TO HAWAII.

The Systems and Methods of
Chinese Bureau.

DEAD MAN'S PERMIT USED.

Bonds Required of Certain Visitors—Privileges
to Hawaiian Born Chinamen—Receipts of
the Bureau—Laborers Visit China Under
Certain Conditions—Growth of Department.

Before the rapid development of the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, the native Hawaiians furnished the labor needed in all of the agricultural industries. Under good management they did excellent work. The rate of wages in the early days was \$6 per month. After the year 1840, a few Chinese came into the country, and engaged in trade, but their number was inconsiderable.

With the passage of the Reciprocity act in 1875 the demand for labor on the sugar and rice plantations increased enormously; the natives could not supply it. The Chinese were the most available and a large immigration followed. The rate of wages rose from \$6.00 to \$23.00 per month, an increase which the large profits from sugar justified. The Chinese came here as contract laborers but at the expiration of their contracts preferred to remain and engage in other occupations.

This enormous influx of Chinese began to cause some alarm in 1880 and an effort was made to encourage immigrants of some other nationality but while this was under consideration the Chinese continued flooding the country.

Back in the Gibsonian era a system was adopted whereby permits were issued to Chinese who wished to visit China and return to this country. The system was carried out in the Foreign Office and was in charge of W. Horace Wright, now of the Independent staff. After the change of government it was believed that the matter of looking after the Chinese immigrants and emigrants had grown to sufficient importance and the volume of business had grown so large that the Advisory Council recommended establishing a Chinese Bureau, with James W. Girvin, who had recently returned to the Islands, in charge.

A room in the Judiciary building was assigned for the purpose and the system changed where the increased immigration demanded it. Mr. Girvin has blanks for every branch of the business. Applications, cancellation of bonds or reasons for the departure of a man or woman is given in writing, and the papers filed so that they may be referred to at any time. These papers are frequently referred to and have sometimes furnished valuable information to the authorities.

In one instance a Chinaman wished to return to China. Under the law laborers who had resided here five years were permitted to go home for a period of two years. He appeared at the bureau, registered his description, left his photograph and departed. Among the questions answered was one regarding his family. The man had a wife, and it was so registered.

In due time he returned with a Chinese woman whom he represented as his wife. The Marshal inquired at the bureau and learned the condition of affairs and the woman was not permitted to land.

It sometimes happens that a business Chinaman will want a friend to visit him. Under the law he is allowed to land upon filing a bond guaranteeing his departure from the Islands within six months. When this period expires the bondsman calls at the bureau and makes affidavit that the man has left the country and gives the name of the vessel on which he sailed. To verify this statement the chief of the bureau consults the passenger list furnished by the customs authorities. If everything is regular the bond is canceled and filed away for future reference. To be eligible to sign a bond for \$500 the person must produce a tax receipt showing that he pays taxes on \$1,000.

Boys under ten years of age, with parents or guardians, and proving beyond doubt that the children belong to the parties who claim them, are allowed to leave the Islands and return without restriction. Proof of birth is furnished by the Chinese Commercial Agent. This arrangement is made to allow the children, whose parents wish it, to visit China for the purpose of being educated.

When planters require laborers they make application to the Executive, and when permission is granted it is on condition that the planter will take twenty per cent of the number of European labor if required. This stipulation is made by the Government as a safeguard in the event of immigrants from other countries coming here. Chinese laborers are given permits to come here, but before they leave China they must appear before the Hawaiian Consul in Hong Kong and enter into an agreement to engage in agricultural pursuits, and to leave the country at the expiration of the contract unless it is renewed. This permit is in the possession of the immigrant until he signs a contract with an agent of the sugar plantations. And these permits are valuable to the Chinaman. It happened on one occasion that an immigrant died at quarantine and was buried. In a large record book in the bureau the history of the immigrant from the date of his departure from Hong Kong until his return is kept. In this book the fact of the death was recorded in a margin opposite the man's name and number. Some months later a certificate bearing the same number was turned in with others. It was found on investigation that the permit had

been taken from the body of the dead man and used by another who wanted to come out.

Within the next thirty days there will probably be 1,500 contract laborers arrive here.

In the past it has been the custom to photograph the immigrants after they have signed contracts, but since some laborers escaped from the station it has been decided to photograph them directly they go into quarantine.

Hawaiian born or naturalized Chinese are allowed to go to China without more than the formality of taking out a permit.

The income from the sale of stamps or permits averages about \$900 per month, and is constantly growing. The Chief of the Bureau, James W. Girvin, is exceedingly methodical in his business and takes pride in the ease with which he can refer to any matters connected with his office during his incumbency covering the past twenty-seven months. His books are complete as to detail and are always written up to date.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

How the Electoral College is Made up and the Votes of States.

[Duluth News-Tribune.]

While the people elect a President by their votes, they do not vote direct for the candidate. The work is done by an electoral college. In other words, each State puts up a ticket of presidential electors, and these cast the votes which finally decide who shall be President and Vice President. This ticket is made up so as to give one elector for each United States Senator and one for each Member of Congress. The college, therefore, this year will contain 447 electors. The successful candidates for President and Vice President will be required to secure not less than 224.

The college by States is as follows:

STATES.	Electors.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	8
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	2
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	447
Necessary to a choice	224

While the territories take part in the nomination of candidates, they have no vote in the electoral college.

For the aid and information of those who may have an interest in studying the situation, it is shown that in 1888 Harrison carried the States of California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, giving him a total of 249 electoral votes. But in 1892 it will be remembered that the great landslide completely reversed conditions, and Harrison was defeated, getting only 150 votes of the electoral college that year.

He then carried the States of Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

Cleveland swept into the White House with majorities and pluralities behind him from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, giving him 271 out of the 444 votes of the electoral college, as it then stood. In 1892 the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota and Nevada were carried by Weaver the Populist candidate. Since 1892, Utah with three votes, has been added to the list of States.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

BILLY THE WONDERFUL BOY.

By H. A. Cosley.

Tune: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

When Bryan went East to make his speech,

'Twas sad. 'Twas sad.

His throat was sore and he could not

screech.

Too bad! Too bad!

So he read them off twelve thousand

words,

Which drove the people out in herds;

And they all felt sad for

Billy, the wonderful boy.

He found New York was not the place

To blow. To blow.

They put the brakes on his fiery pace.

Go slow! Go slow!

The people there are up to snuff.

And know when they have got enough.

And they all felt sad for

Billy, the wonderful boy.

They would not let him go to Maine.

Indeed? Indeed?

The reason now is very plain.

Tom Reed! Tom Reed!

They knew that Tom would turn him

down.

With his "cross of gold and thorny

crowns,"

And we'd all feel sad for

Billy, the wonderful boy.

Four years ago it was free trade.

'Tis true. 'Tis true.

Prosperity he then did raid.

He knew. He knew.

That he would make the people think

That free trade was the "missing link."

And they all felt sad for

Billy, the wonderful boy.

The people now will make their speech.

Don't fret. Don't fret.

They'll talk quite plain to this young

peach.

You bet. You bet.

He'll think free silver's overdone

When he's laid out "sixteen to one."

Then we'll all feel sad for

Billy, the wonderful boy.

With free trade "we won't do a thing."

Oh no! Oh no!

We'll give our money an honest ring.

That's so. That's so.

"We'll open our mills instead of our

mints,"

And we'll give our labor a "lead-pipe

clinch."

Then we'll all bid farewell

To Billy, the wonderful boy.

Prosperity then will return.

'Tis clear. 'Tis clear.

McKinley will be in the firm,

To steer! To steer!

The "Ship of State" in channels true.

Her flag unfurled. "Red, White and

Blue."

Then we'll all feel safe with

McKinley at the helm.

Gentlemen with vivid imaginations,

and with a certain lack of fixity of

principles, have invited us many times

into the flowery paths of dishonor, and

we have never yet followed them.—

Speaker Reed.

After reading one of Mr. Bryan's

demagogic addresses it is reassuring

to turn to Mr. McKinley's statement

that "We are not a nation of classes,

but of sturdy, free, independent and

honorable people, despising the dema-

gogue and never capitulating to dis-

honor."—Boston Record.

A newspaper published in an Okla-

homa town, where the women recently

carried the election, sent the follow-

ing order to a supply house:—"Please

send us one small cut of a hen. Women

carried the election here, and I

suppose we will have to swing out a

hen instead of a rooster."

Comptroller Eckels' estimate that

Bryan will lose Illinois by 100,000 votes

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1896.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from friend Wicke's digression into the realms of boric acid science is that particular care should be taken to guard the "lady bird." Let the people know what it is and what it looks like, so as to reduce the possibility of wanton destruction to a minimum.

One of our "esteemed contemporaries," while in its usual state of semi-sopor, thinks it sees something reactionary in the attitude of the press supporting the Republic. The trouble with our esteemed, etc., is that the desire is father to the thought. Go to sleep again, good friend, and allow no more reactionary nightmares to trouble your dreams.

Two evening papers have seen fit to charge the editor of this paper with having used vulgar language in recent comment made. Such interpretation is simply an evidence of a tainted mind which is always on the lookout to give an immoral despicable twist to any expression that falls from the tongue of mankind. Only the low-lived and indecent whose minds are weak from moral decay would be guilty of even suggesting vulgarity in connection with any statement that has appeared in this paper.

Not one single word has yet been raised against establishing a park on Nuuanu stream mauka of the King street bridge. The popular voice without one dissenting quaver, now says give us the park. Certainly the Government cannot fail to appreciate the weight which this unanimous expression of opinion should be given in making the final decision as to what shall be done with the reclaimed lands. While the necessity for a park exists the Government cannot afford to give preference to warehouses and Chinese shanties.

Should the Sharpshooters' team succeed today in rolling up a score superior to that made by the Denver Rifle Club, it will indeed by a well deserved feather in the cap of Captain Dodge's men. Under heavy handicap of inferior rifles, the local team has practically everything to win and little to lose. It will not be at all surprising, nor will it reflect upon the ability of the local team should the Denver team win. Whatever the result, a healthy international rivalry will be established and give a new interest to the routine military practice. The Sharpshooters have yet to meet a first-class Waterloo.

The record made by the Sharpshooters' company on Saturday, while a little lower than was anticipated, was by no means one to be ashamed of. By some strange fate that always accompanies such contests, some of the men who can usually be depended upon to roll up the highest scores, fell below the company average. But notwithstanding a slight falling off in individual instances, there is reason to believe that our local company stands a chance of winning. If the Denver club make a higher score we do not anticipate that the margin will be so large that anything will be said of a twenty-point handicap in event of another shoot.

In speaking of the future of the summer school, the Progressive Educator says: "The summer school has come to stay. But as the High School normal class becomes by gradual development a summer school, and as the graduates of this and of the Kamehameha Normal School get to be more numerous, as the higher schools of the Islands fit their pupils more and more with the elementary branches, these will not need to be taught in the summer school; methods will not need to be taught in the summer school, and its curriculum will be confined to the more advanced work in pedagogy, science, etc. Hawaii may well be proud of the advance she has just made." Well said, indeed. Merely establishing the school has marked a step in the educational progress of the country, and so long as the advance continues, the summer school managers must constantly look forward to introducing higher grade studies.

The effort to establish a University club certainly ought to meet with hearty co-operation among the professional men of Honolulu. Hawaii's contribution to the advanced educational institutions of the United States has been a large one, larger in fact that a good proportion of the communities with the same number of inhabitants in the United States. There is also a larger number of institutions represented than is usually found in one spot. Yale men are decidedly in the ascendency, but Harvard is very well represented, as well as Amherst, Cornell, Princeton and Wesleyan in the

East. Western colleges and universities are not strong in numbers, as Hawaii has not yet overcome the Eastern associations resulting from the early settlers coming from Eastern homes. But from whatever college a man may have graduated, he always finds a great deal in common with college men. Association with graduates of other institutions revives his interest and quickens his love for the alma mater which is too often forgotten in the rush of business life. It will be good for the college men, old and young, to get together two or three times a year and burnish up the old memories.

The Kentucky Colonel and his bourbon whiskey have so long been associated with stories of almost every section of the South, that the news of good sized temperance movement in that portion of the globe comes to the unthinking outsiders as somewhat of a surprise. It is nevertheless true that the good American men and women of the Southern States are quite as energetic in their struggle for the advance of temperance as any members of the cold water army in any other part of the world. South Carolina is still in turmoil over the liquor problem, and now the people of Georgia have opened a State election fight which will decide the strength of the whiskey men. The People's party has endorsed the Anti-Bar Room bill and the Democrats followed by condemning it, hence the sharp lines drawn between whiskey and anti-whiskey. It is gratifying to know that except in the cities and larger towns the bar room is almost an unknown quantity in Georgia. The effort now is to cleanse the whole State. The saloon men are amply supplied with funds and are said to be using their money to evil advantage upon the negroes, who under the new registration law will have a fair chance to vote. On the other hand the temperance classes include people of sound principle but weak pocketbooks and are calling for funds that they may press a campaign of temperance education to offset the corrupting power of vote buyers. The tactics of the Georgians of striking at the bar rooms first is not without its most excellent points and the progress started along this line will be watched with deep interest.

One of the campaign poets in dealing with the jumping of party fences and turning back on former principles has written as follows:

"A merciful Providence fashioned us
holler,
O' purpose that we might our principles
smaller;
As of a man can, wen perversions has
riz so,
Eat up his own words, it's a mercy it is so."
For the last eighteen months the papers of the opposition and semi-opposition have been trying to make out that the members of this Government are fashioned "holler," and when annexation matters again come to a focus they will be prepared to swallow their principles. Now it is asked what will happen in Hawaii if McKinley is elected. Well, what would naturally happen under our present constitution? Negotiations for annexation will be opened from this side of the water. McKinley is practically pledged to an annexation policy, and it is highly probable that the treaty he would present to the United States Senate would embody much the same plan as that drawn by President Harrison. The Senate of the next administration will doubtless have a narrow Republican majority, and what few refused to come under the party whip will be balanced by such strong men as Senator Morgan and his following. If Hawaii is to become American territory it must adopt American principles, but it is not probable that the United States would demand an immediate turning over of established systems in such a manner as to work injury to large and important industries. But whatever position may be taken by the next President, be he McKinley or Bryan, there will be found no disposition on the part of the Hawaiian Government to avoid the issue or waver from the principles of its constitution.

ART LEAGUE SEASON OPENS.

The preliminary meetings of the Kihohane Art League give promise that the work of this valuable organization of Honolulu leaders in art will be resumed with considerable enthusiasm, and that the usual exhibition will bring out the handiwork of some new artists and show steady improvement among those whose paintings are well known to the art appreciating public. Without reflecting upon the art circle, it is hoped that the literary, dramatic and musical circles of the League will be heard from more prominently this year than they have been in the past.

Being a small community, it is usually one circle that does all the work, whether in art, music or literature. The burdens usually fall upon those who will go ahead and do the hard, thankless drudgery and furnish ideas for others to work upon. Now there is no reason why the coming season should not be an unusual one in which all hands will take hold with a deter-

mination to make the eagle the broad gauge, influential institution it is intended to be.

The leaders in the League have done and may be depended upon to do their part, and what will help the most will be the hearty co-operation of the public. Foreign artists have had a well deserved share of attention, and now the people can afford to give a little time to the local artists. Then again, should the League decide to have an exhibition of amateur photography, the young people ought to take an active interest in it and stir up enthusiasm for increased working membership. In fact there are diverse and sundry new departures that might profitably be made if the old, time honored exhibitions are given the proper support from the public.

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN HUNGARY.

The political and religious circles of Hungary are just now deeply interested and possibly worried over a contest between the Church and State, which though simmering beneath the surface for sometime, has just broken out into a good healthy test of the power of the Catholic Church and the liberal minded people. The liberal policy of the State regarding the control of schools, also civil marriage, has incurred the displeasure of the Catholic Church, consequently the bishops and other officers have declared political war against the Liberal Government, policy. Among the orders that have gone forth from the church are commands to establish Catholic societies through the land; for teachers in colleges to show especial zeal in teaching the youth the doctrines of the church; bishops are to insist on the right of selecting textbooks; they are to use every power to place the University of Pest under Catholic control; lectures on the church are to be delivered every Sunday before the academic youth, in which special attention is to be given to the doctrines of the church; false ideas concerning patriotism to be corrected in harmony with the teachings of the church, and finally Catholic papers are to be printed and spread broadcast throughout the country.

The above program of the Catholic campaign given by the Vienna Vaterland gives some idea of the strength and excellent organizations of the religious forces in the struggle to quietly gain control of the reins of State. Another point worth noticing is the strenuous efforts to educate the youth and gain control over the books used in their institutions. In every struggle between the church and State, the liberal leaders in nine cases out of ten fail in protecting the youth of the country and inculcating principles of liberality in the youthful mind. On the other hand the church can see far enough ahead to realize that if it gets control of youthful opinions, comparatively few years will pass before it has control of the State. The church goes on the principle of the Yankee who said if he could "get on the right side of the school boys" he could be President.

Of the fight in Hungary the Frankfurt Zeitung says that the Catholic decree if strictly carried out will divide the country into two camps, engaged in a life and death struggle with each other, and that every single statement of the decree is fraught with danger to the State and to Protestantism in Hungary.

TROUBLE IN PHILIPPINES.

In the editorial columns of the Hong Kong Weekly Press is given a review of the situation in the Philippine Islands, which seems far more serious, so far as Spain is concerned, than the Chinese. The insurgents are spoken of as among the intelligent classes, and the principal following comes from the city of Manila. It is not, as many had supposed, the outbreak of a savage race. Secret societies are blamed as the instigators of the movement, the secret organizations under various names, established for various objects, having served as the meeting places for the discussion of politics and sprouting the seeds of revolution. The people have been grossly misgoverned and have apparently seized upon a season of Spanish trial to seek to obtain reforms from the home Government.

In the charges made it appears that after paying Government taxes and money for the support of church parishes, the people are obliged to give large sums for the support of the monastic orders. To maintain their ascendancy it is claimed that these orders oppose education and use their efforts to keep the people in a state of ignorance and superstition. Serious charges are also made against the friars. To a great extent many of the statements made can be put down as

considerably exaggerated by the radical element that always makes themselves heard in a time of strife; but some credit must be given to the insurgent declaration of woes, since in other countries and in Spain itself these orders have either been driven out or placed under such restrictions as to prevent active domination. Yet Spain has been afraid to attempt to control the orders in the Philippines and making its administration by civil power impossible.

There has now arisen a class who claim that the colony must rid itself of the orders as completely as the mother country has done. Whether this is the whole cause for the rebellion cannot be stated, but it at least serves as a figurehead which the insurgent leaders press to the front. Whether it is the monastic order or some other order that is causing the trouble, Spain can certainly be credited with being able to thoroughly misgovern the colony of the Orient as well as the "ever faithful isle."

PLANT QUARANTINE.

The last issue of the Hawaii Herald contains an item to the effect that on a recent trip of the Kinau plants that had not been inspected had been taken to Hilo by private parties. The Herald very properly regards this class of smuggling as a very serious offense, and most certainly if the practice has become general vigorous measures should be adopted to put a stop to it. It would seem plausible that Hawaii has had sufficient experience with imported pests to set to work at once and establish a regular plant quarantine on the island of Oahu and also enforce more strict regulations against the plants and trees brought from other countries. Certainly there is enough money invested in sugar cane and coffee to make a strict plant quarantine a paying investment.

Prof. Koebel has always urged that more care be taken in examining and cleaning the earths brought to the country about the roots of the plants. We believe Commissioner Marsden is of the same opinion and from a practical outsider, C. M. Heintz, we have the same suggestion. In California the plant inspector is so strict that the plant inspector gets plenty of berating from tourists who have carefully tended some pretty sprig of a plant through many miles of their journey only to have the whole thing dumped into the ocean or burned after having been inspected. Such radical measures seem needless to those who do not stop to think, but it is the only way in which the fruit orchards' vegetable ed from an increase of pests that are already keeping the farmers and florists busy to say nothing of the scientist.

What Hawaii needs is a high and almost unsurmountable barrier raised against plants or trees from other countries. Here is an instance where the Government can use a protective policy to immense advantage. There is no direct revenue from it, but every field of cane and acre of coffee trees kept free from the possible ravages of some pest which finds its way into the country imbedded in the innocent looking earth about plant roots means thousands of dollars to the people of the country. It is not our purpose to reflect upon the manner in which the present regulations are carried out, but we do believe new regulations should be made, and there is no necessity for high plant-protection country. There is too much at stake here to allow some jembrace of a plant or tree with its handful of earth to jeopardize the agricultural industries of the whole country.

THE WANDERER.

Upon a mountain height, far from the sea,
I found a shell,
And to my listening ear the lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing.
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.
How came that shell upon that mountain height?
Ah, who can say?
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand,
Or whether there cast when ocean swept the land,
 Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep,
One song it sang—
Song of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Song of the misty sea, profound and wide.
Ever with echoes of the ocean rang
And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sings of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away,
So do I ever, wandering where I may—
Sing, O my home! sing, O my home!
—Eugene Field.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

STORM-SWEPT FOR HOURS.

Adventures of Astronomers Who Climbed Fujiyama.

OAKLAND, Sept. 27.—News has reached Oakland of the anticipated arrival here next Friday of the Lick Observatory eclipse expedition from Japan, where they met with failure in August last in the observations of the total solar eclipse because of unfavorable weather conditions. In the party are Prof. Schaeberle of the Lick Observatory, Charles Burckhardt of Chabot Observatory at Oakland, Louis Masten of Alameda, and Dr. George E. Shuey, a prominent young astronomer of East Oakland. The reasons for the failure of this and other expeditions that visited Japan have been heralded to the world. Clouds overcast the skies of Northern Japan and completely obscured the phenomenon.

The home coming of the party is fraught with much interest, for they bring with them the narratives of stirring adventures. Letters briefly telling of the thrilling dangers encountered by three of the party on the slopes of ice-capped Fujiyama, the sacred peak of Japan have been received in Oakland.

Dr. Shuey, Prof. Schaeberle and Masten started to climb the white-topped peak, which rises 12,000 feet above sea level. They were returning, much disheartened, from the station in Northern Japan selected for the observations that were never made. They determined to climb Fujiyama, notwithstanding the ominous conditions that threatened a severe storm.

"The ascent was not marked," writes Dr. Shuey, "by any extraordinary features until the snow line was well below us. The storm broke furiously upon us within a very short time afterwards. It was the most furious that has beaten about the snow-clad mountain top for many years. Blizzards rolled into tornados swept the crags and we nearly perished. For thirty-six hours we were storm-bound. Our food supply was exhausted and we suffered much. We searched for shelter, and at the summit located a ramshackle hut which afforded a slight obstacle to the fiercest of the storm that raged about."

DEATH OF DEBBY LYLE.

Expired Sunday from Consumption After Long Illness.

The friends of Deborah Lyle were grieved Sunday to learn of her death after a long and painful illness. The deceased was never physically strong and some time ago she was made still weaker through an accident. While driving in a brake with her niece her rig was run into by a buck. She was thrown out and one wheel passed over her chest. A couple of years ago she caught cold which developed into pulmonary troubles which resulted in her death. She was a member of the congregation of the Central Union Church and at one time sang in the choir. When Mikado was presented here about six years ago Miss Lyle was a member of the chorus. She was popular among her large circle of friends and her death will be deeply regretted.

The funeral services of Miss Deborah Lyle were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence on Spencer street. Dr. Birnie conducted the service, the Central Union Church Choir singing one hymn and Miss Maggie Lishman two solos. The floral decorations were many and very beautiful. The remains were interred in the family lot at Makiki Cemetery. The pallbearers were members of the Myrtle Boat Club—Henry Giles, Olaf Sorenson, D. F. Thruman, Geo. Angus, Ed Mossman and Norman Halstead.

For Irrigation.

An invitation has been received at the Foreign Office for this Government to send a delegate to the Fifth Irrigation Congress, to be held at Phoenix, Ariz., on October 15th next. Consul H. P. Wood, at San Diego, has been communicated with by Minister Cooper and requested to read a paper on "Irrigation in Hawaii." Consul Wood was the California State delegate last year to the Fourth Congress, which was held in New Mexico.

Hall Stands



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 24 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Once a Man is Married

His first thought, usually, is to make his home comfortable for his wife, and incidentally for himself. Some thoughtless men are of the opinion that "any old thing" will do for their wives. Those men would go on forever without thinking of

Parlor Rockers,

or any other sort of rockers—woman's greatest comfort; but when they see ours at present prices a man without his senses would recognize the advantage of buying now.

Hall Stands

in polished hardwood are an ornament, and at the same time useful in any hall. Ours are selling far below the mark on the tag. We can offer them at prices ranging from

\$12 to \$30.

The lower priced one has been selling for \$16; but we must have room for

New Goods

to arrive.

And just here accept a pointer--

Buy Your Furniture NOW.

Prices are sure to go up before another six weeks passes. There is money for you in making your purchases now.

HOPP & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS

KING AND BETHEL STS.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOOTBALL SEASON DRAWING NEAR.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

G. H. ROBINSON'S PROPOSITION.

Wants to Take a Team to the Coast—Believes Good Returns Could be Had and the Boys Would Get Experience—His Views of Honolulu Boys as Players.

There was quite a large attendance last evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall to listen to a proposition by George H. Robinson to take a football eleven picked from the best players of this city to San Francisco, to play at least three games there and one at Los Angeles.

Mr. Robinson was assistant manager of the Olympic football eleven of San Francisco last year, and is a personal friend of Jack Sheehan, the present manager of the Olympics, and Col. Ewing, the present manager of the Reliance Athletic Club. Mr. Robinson's idea is to take twenty men from here on the steamer that leaves here December 12th, and play the first game with the Olympic Club on Christmas Day. On New Year's day the next game will be played with the Reliance Club.

The one great difficulty will be as to whether the men from here can get off from their work for such a long time as the trip will take. The boys all seemed pleased with the idea and they thought that arrangements could be made whereby they could do so. A very strong team could be formed, as many of the men have formerly played in the States.

It is expected that the men will go into severe training and practice daily after the season on Thanksgiving day is closed, and be coached by the three coaches of the teams now practicing. Mr. Cross of Yale, who is now coaching the Stanford team, will be here in the early part of December, and probably arrangements can be made with him by the management so that he will be able to give the boys the finishing touches that they may need. Mr. Whitehouse, who is considered the best tackle and half back on the Pacific coast, will be here very shortly to take up his residence, and he will also prove a valuable addition to the Honolulu team.

It is expected that the clubs there will guarantee the Honolulu team at least 60 per cent of the gate receipts. On last Christmas day, when the Butte, Mont., team played the Olympics, it was before a \$12,000 audience. A team from these Islands would draw at least that crowd, and without doubt the trip would be a financial success. Mr. Robinson may leave on the Monowai on the 15th to secure dates with the San Francisco clubs for Christmas and New Year's day if it can be settled that a team from here could get off from their work.

The activity of the young men interested in football at this time shows that the season is on with a vengeance. With such teams in the field as Punahoa, Regiments and the Town Team the outlook is favorable.

J. Q. Wood, late of Harvard, will officiate as coach of the Regiments, while Babbitt of Williams, will handle the Punahoa colts, and Robinson of Stanford will give his attention to the town talent. Both Wood and Babbitt are players of note and have great confidence in their respective teams and promise that the struggle for supremacy will be a close one.

Robinson, when seen at the Hawaiian hotel last night, stated "that in his opinion the town boys have both talent and physique which, if well applied, would lead to a successful outcome. He seemed greatly surprised when told that the game excited very little attention here. The supporters of football here are enthusiastic, but in numbers they are few."

"In the States," said Mr. Robinson, "football is the one sport in which the people enthuse over and all classes have adopted and supported it. Society people yearn for football more than for tennis which formerly led in select circles. It is very common to have a crowd of ten thousand people attend a scheduled game and the excitement sometimes reaches fever heat."

When asked how the Honolulu boys compared with the average teams in California, Mr. Robinson said:

"I can hardly answer that as I have seen the boys line up but once. I am not familiar with their style of play. I have no doubt that with hard training they would fix things so that the Coast boys would have to rustle to win over an eleven picked from the teams here."

"Endurance and strength are strong factors on the gridiron; your boys here are favored in both these requisites. I have heard it said that the climate here interferes with the players doing hard work. I must dispute this; I have felt the effects of the warm climate, but it is not so great that men who have been raised here, or resided on the Islands long enough to be acclimated should object to the support simply because it made them perspire."

"The boys at the Coast often encounter warm weather at the beginning of the season. Except that the nights are cool the temperature in California is not very different from that of Hawaii. For my part I would prefer Hawaii because one is less apt to catch cold."

When asked how he proposed training his team he remarked that he would "follow out almost to the letter the rules laid down by Walter Cramp, the football expert who coached Yale and Stanford. This plan consists of plenty of gymnasium work and out-

door practice. He would also have lectures to the team with illustrations on a blackboard showing the different plays."

Mr. Robinson "speaks by the card" and with his assistance and perseverance on the part of the players this season should mark an era of sports on the Island.

FRAWLEY'S FIRST PLAY.

The Great Unknown Will Show the Company's Strength.

Melville Marx, of the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, who is directing the tour of the Frawley Company, has made arrangements with Frank L. Hoogs, whereby the company will play the coming season under the management of the latter.

The enjoyment of the well-known organization promises to be the greatest dramatic success in the history of Honolulu. The result will be watched by theatrical managers abroad with interest, and if the proper attention is



T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

paid the Frawley Company, from a box office point of view, this city will be favored in the future by visits from other first-class companies.

A successful sale of seats in the barometer by which theatrical men figure; if it is large, the outlook is encouraging. If the public take no interest in a company, the sale shows that fact.

The "Great Unknown" will be the opening piece; selections will be made from the following plays for succeeding nights: Lost Paradise, The Senator, All the Comforts of Home, Moths, The Wife, Two Escutcheons, Highest Bidder, Captain Swift, Sweet Lavender, London Assurance, Men and Women, Lord Chumley and many others.

In speaking of the "Great Unknown," Peter Robertson, the dramatic editor of the San Francisco, recently said:

"The Great Unknown," fresh to us, is something of a treat, for no equally unobjectionable comedy has succeeded the Daly adaptations, and this is like a bonebonche left in the box and discovered by accident. There is nothing so promising, for the stage, as the fact that we can have here such a company to play it. Since Frawley has entered into his enterprise he has tried to improve it. Frankly I doubt if at any time, except Daly's, there has been such a bright, enthusiastic, capable comedy company put together. There is not one who is not intelligent and agreeable; more, every one is positively clever. There is a harmony about their performance, indicative of the enthusiasm they have in their work. The key is a high one, and it is maintained in everything. As it is now, capable of giving such performances as that of "The Great Unknown," with a man of Lackaye's standing at its head and a woman of Mrs. Boncival's value, with the coming comedienne, already covered with laurels, Blanche Bates, and such an adaptable set of actors and actresses, it is a most not organization. San Francisco can boast of the taste it is credited with by Frawley when he has taken such risks, with those highly-salaried people, to produce such expensive plays, for Mr. Daly's royalty is not small."

The season-seat sale for the coming Frawley engagement opened yesterday morning at Hobson's and before nightfall a large number of tickets were disposed of; the sale is much better than was anticipated and the success of the season is almost assured. The buyers assembled early—some half past six, and before 10 o'clock over 135 seats were disposed of.

The Whaling Fleet.

News from the Arctic received at San Francisco states that the bark Gay Head sent home 2,242 pounds of whalebone, but the season was not a success. Last June she left Dutch Harbor for the Arctic, and if the prospects are good she will winter at Herschel Island. If not she will return to San Francisco. Any event provisions and the repainting of the slophest will go up on the next tender.

In respect to the whalers, a private letter states:

"The Mermaid gave it up and left for Alaska; no whales in sight. The Rosario got through and the Horatio followed her fifteen days later. The Hidalgo got in with a record of two whales, and the Narwahl and Thrasher with one each. Whales are scarce, but the ships are doing well with trade bone. Ben Rose, who stowed away on the Horatio, died and was buried at sea. He did good work after the captain had rated him, but the climate was against him."

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Sealing Unprofitable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A report has just been received at the Treasury department from Captain Hooper, in command of the fleet of revenue cutters

EXHIBITION BY THE KILOHANA LEAGUE.

Paintings from the Brushes of Honolulu Artists.

PLANS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Its Aims to be Enlarged—Possibilities of a New Building—Fitted up With Rooms for Entertainments—A Musical Branch to the League. Paintings for This Year's Exhibit.

At a meeting of the Kiloohana Art League few nights ago it was decided that on the 7th of November work will be received for the coming fall exhibition of the League. Varnishing day will be on the 16th, and on the evening of that date the exhibition to members only will be held. On the next evening and continuing for one month the exhibition will be open to the public.

The matter of having more suitable quarters was discussed and several plans were proposed. The principal one was that an entertainment by the members of the League be held soon, and in this way a building fund would be started; then from contributions solicited enough money could be raised so that a suitable lot could be purchased and a building erected upon it. The plan of the building would be to have a large hall in which a permanent exhibition could be held, and a large hall where special entertainments could be given, with stage and dressing rooms where the dramatic circle of the League could have their plays. Prominent artists in town have already promised to take studios in the building, and in this way the rent, taxes and lighting of the place could be paid.

The regular annual meeting of the League will take place some evening this week and several new members will be elected. It is almost an assured fact that a musical will be given by the League some time before the fall exhibition. Several new members have lately been elected to the League who have proved valuable acquisitions. Competitive designs for a seal and for invitation cards of the club will be received and hung during the coming exhibition. A committee will be appointed, and the one selected, if approved by the League, will be adopted as their emblem.

The principal discussion was on the coming fall exhibition. D. Howard Hitchcock will be the principal contributor, and since the last exhibition he has prepared quite a number of new sketches. The largest canvas he has is one of Madame Pele. It represents her as an old bag rising out of the pit and flames, with one hand outstretched forming the outlines of the crater itself. Another interesting study is that of a group of natives preparing an imu or kaluau a pig. Four natives bent over a hole in the ground, with the dog in the rear, just outside an old grass hut, are very natural to anyone who has seen the old custom of preparing a luau. Another study that is quite interesting is that of a sunset view showing the beautiful cloud effects and a lauhala tree. It was sketched from Waikiki at Napaakia.

There are several pictures of this sunlight effect, and Mr. Hitchcock is endeavoring to obtain the high colorings that we have in this tropical country. With the algaroba trees and surroundings these effects are quite a study in themselves. He has also painted some scenes from Waikiki of the Waianae mountains and of Diamond Head, working in these same light shades that he attempted for the first time at the last exhibition, and which proved so great a success. He thinks that he is now obtaining the harmonious blending of the light blue and green that is seen so often here and is so difficult to bring together and not appear crude. He also has a new picture of Manoa Valley, taken near Clarence Macfarlane's place on the Waikiki road. One of the prettiest paintings will be that of the Blue Springs in Puna, near Captain Elshard's residence.

The funeral services over the late Alton McGregor were held at Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and were very largely attended. Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., had charge of the funeral.

Prof. Koebele returned from Maui on the Claudine yesterday. While in Kona he found what has been reported in this paper as the black blight. The professor is of the opinion that most of the trouble is caused by drought.

According to advices received by the Peru yesterday from Hong Kong the work of repairing the Gaelic is being proceeded with night and day at the Cosmopolitan Docks, and it is expected that she will be in readiness to sail for America on October 17th.

The O. & O. S. S. Peru arrived early yesterday morning, ten days from Yokohama and Hong Kong. She brought 255 tons of freight and 301 Chinamen, 260 being contract laborers, and 220 Japanese, 150 being under contract, for this port. The purser reports a very smooth and pleasant trip.

Hugo Fisher will probably have his paintings ready for exhibition early in November. Among those finished is an oil of Rainbow Falls, Hilo. Unlike most artists Mr. Fisher has not put most of his energies in the surroundings to the falls. He has made the volume of water falling over the rocks, his central figure in the painting and it requires very little imagination for one to hear the roar and splash as the water strikes the pool at the base.

Among the other contributors are Miss Parke, Mrs. Bishop Willis, Mrs. Jones, E. A. Mott-Smith and C. A. Dickey.

On the whole, the exhibition this year will far surpass anything that the League has thus far held, and will be a real pleasure treat to the art-loving people of Honolulu.

Steamers From Yokohama to San Diego via Honolulu.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—A. H. Butler, representatives of President Soichiro Asano of the Japanese Steamship Company, is expected to arrive from New York early next week with a new proposition from Asano to the Chambers of Commerce of this city and Los Angeles for running steamers from Yokohama to San Diego via Honolulu.

The feature of the former proposition

in the Behring Sea. Under date of Unalaska, August 27th, Captain Hooper writes:

"I forward a report of the seizure of the American schooner Jane Gray and the British schooner Viva. The former goes to San Francisco and the latter has been ordered to proceed to Victoria by the British naval officer to whom she was turned over. I send the Jane Gray to San Francisco because that was her home port and because it was more convenient for our witnesses than Puget Sound or Alaska. She has been seized so many times that she seems to have acquired the habit. I sent a report by the mail steamer up to the 20th, and with the exception of these seizures there is nothing new to report. The season is an unusually windy one and poor for sealing. The average catch to date is far below that of last year, and all agree that pelagic sealing is a paying investment no more. Unless others seizures are made this is the last chance to send mail before the season ends and the fleet returns home."

Captain Hooper said it was probable that the fleet would sail for home immediately.

REGIMENTAL HOP.

The Boys in Blue Will Celebrate Opening of the Drill Season.

Pursuant to a notice from headquarters, the commanding officers of the various companies of the National Guard met last night in an informal way to discuss matters which have inspired during the interval when drills were not held.

During the meeting it was suggested and unanimously decided to hold a regimental hop at the drill shed the last of this month. Captains Zeigler, Coyne, Smith, Jacobsen, Camara, McCarthy, Kea and Murray were appointed to a committee to make all necessary arrangements. This committee will meet on Thursday evening to devise ways and means and to appoint subcommittees to look after various departments. The ball is set for October so as not to interfere with the men enjoying the theatrical season which continues through the month of November.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

V. Knudsen, of Kauai, left for the States on the Peru yesterday.

Ministers King and Cooper attended the funeral of Deborah Lyde yesterday.

Eleven Chinamen were brought in irons from Kauai yesterday and taken to the reef.

J. A. Cummings has made a trust deed in favor of Joseph O. Carter, as trustee of all his property.

Mrs. Kate Tregloan, executrix of the will of Henry S. Tregloan, has a notice in this issue.

Bailey, Porter & Co., 41½ Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., deal in gold and copper mines.

The nectar of health, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hollister Drug Co. are the agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Nice, sweet, gentle disposed mules for sale by W. H. Rice. Call and see him at Henry Waterhouse's office.

The population of Oahu in districts outside of Honolulu shows an increase of 2,000 according to the census returns.

There were 266 Chinese contract laborers arrived by the Peru yesterday. A number will go to Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Curtis J. Lyons' condition remains the same. While conscious he has not the physical power to answer questions put to him.

Hoppe & Co. are offering inducements to persons who buy furniture of them now; prices are bound to go up within the next six weeks.

Per S. S. Dorie, King Bros. received a new lot of elegantly framed pictures; mouldings; easels and a fine assortment of ready made frames suitable for photographs.

All of the flags on the vessels of the Wilder S. S. Co., as well as the one on the office building, were at half mast yesterday on account of the death of Captain McGregor.

The funeral services over the late Alton McGregor were held at Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and were very largely attended. Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., had charge of the funeral.

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Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER TWO THOUSAND TUNES.

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants.

PREPARATIONS FOR WATCHING ECLIPSE.

Mabel Loomis Todd Tells What
Was Done in Japan.

EXPENSE WITHOUT RESULTS.

Valuable Instruments Used in the Scientific Investigation—Some Loaned by the Great Universities—The French Party and Their Village—Watching the Condition of Weather.

ESASHI, Kitami, Hokkaido,
August 10, 1896.

The quiet sound of rhythmic surf from the Sea of Okhotsk, beating upon the sand and rocks of Kitami coast, comes this evening through the little sliding window beside me, where a semicircle of faces is gathered against the dark background of the street. The faces, always indicative of interest and curiosity, but unfailing amiable and friendly, are quite as much a part of this remote region as the surf itself, and no more intrusive. Ever since the arrival of the expedition, the kindly inhabitants of the town have done everything in their power to facilitate the work of setting up instruments and establishing the station as conveniently as possible. The "chief officer" immediately placed the school-house—just vacated for a new one—at the disposal of Prof. Todd and his assistants; and one of the leading citizens, who spends half the year here as his summer resort from Hakodate, lent a large piece of land adjoining for the tents and portable house covering the apparatus. Other favors from officials of the region followed rapidly, and when the less scientific members of the Coronet party caught the expedition, after a curious and interesting journey along the Yezo coast, it was found to be in fine condition for the eclipse, and with a fair prospect for clear skies on the eventful 9th of August.

From July 10 until August 5 there had been ten perfectly clear afternoons and four only partially shaded. The Hokkaido, in its northern portions, offers a better chance for cloudless skies than the main island, but along its southern coast fogs prevail almost constantly.

Reference has been made before to the excellent pamphlet issued by the Central Meteorological Observatory, giving the observations at this season for three years past at all available eclipse locations. From a careful summing up of all results, Esashi, on the northern coast, showed a larger proportion of clear skies than any other, and accordingly Prof. Todd selected it, as did the French expedition and that sent out by the Imperial University at Tokyo, while the Lick Observatory party, under Prof. Schaeberle, and the English expedition in charge of the astronomer royal, Mr. W. H. M. Christie, with his assistants, Prof. Turner and Capt. Hills, R. E., chose Akkeshi, on the southeastern coast, as their location. There were thus five fully equipped expeditions in the Hokkaido, all awaiting the moon's shadow to reveal glories and scientific truths perhaps hitherto unknown.

Prof. Terao, in charge of the Tokyo mission, established his camp about a half mile south of the little town and back a short distance from the beach, where the wreck of a small steamer lying in the sand gives a picturesque aspect to the scenery. He was well prepared to accomplish excellent photographic work, among his instruments being an especially fine photographic doublet of eight inches aperture, by the well known optician, Brashear of Allegheny. It was constructed for this eclipse and arrived only a few days before, having been delayed by the difficulty in obtaining the finest quality of glass from Germany needed for the lenses.

The French party, under Prof. Deslandres of the Paris Observatory, was established near the western end of the town, in a large, open square of land, where the various tents and houses, the brick piers and large instruments, made almost a little village in themselves. The outfit was very elaborate, and was intended quite exclusively for work in spectroscopy, the specialty of this celebrated astronomical physicist, who has added to the fame of the already famous Paris Observatory by his successful and brilliant work in physical research, in photographing the solar prominences without an eclipse (the same line of work that is pursued by Prof. Hale of Chicago), and by his discovery of the rotation of the corona with the sun at the Senegal eclipse of April 16, 1893. Assisting Prof. Deslandres are the brothers F. and J. Mittau and M. Millochau. The French man-of-war Alger brought these gentlemen to Esashi from Yokohama, and very valuable co-operation was given by its officers. These gentlemen were assisted by a detachment of sailors from the Alger, and their presence quite revolutionized life in the quiet little town. Prof. Deslandres' outfit is probably the most elaborate and complete battery of spectroscopic instruments ever brought to bear on an eclipse by any single expedition. Also, appliances were not omitted for pictorial photography of the corona.

The preparation of the Amherst expedition has been already alluded to, with its automatic arrangement whereby electricity is made to do the work of many observers. In exposing and covering plates, removing them from the photographic field and inserting fresh ones, thus extending almost indefinitely the precious two or three minutes of totality, rich with its tantalizing stores of coronal wealth. Fastened upon one great central axis, made to follow the sun by an ingenious geyser clock, where the Lyman twelve-inch reflector from the Amherst Observatory, the Draper fifteen-inch reflector from Harvard, an Edgcomb reflector of eight and a half inches, numerous object glasses by Alvan Clark

& Sons, the largest of which has a ten-inch lens, lent by Harvard, and one of seven and a quarter by Amherst, a six-inch objective made by Schroeder of Hamburg, and a great variety of photographic doublets. In addition were polariscopes arranged and lent by Dr. Wright of the Sloane Laboratory of Yale University, two spectroscopes from Harvard Observatory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a wheel photometer for measuring the variation of the intensity of the total light of the corona.

All this apparatus was individually connected with the electric commutator (invented by Prof. Todd and made for this eclipse), a slowly revolving copper cylinder full of pins, each of which represented a certain movement of one particular instrument at a given fraction of a second. The whole thing, most complicated to have invented and thought out in all its practical workings, but absolutely simple in manipulation, was set up and adjusted in time, and its working was perfect; at a touch of the electric key plates came into place, were exposed, covered and passed out, and new ones brought up for exposure, all with the precision of a machine. Thus was demonstrated the practicability of applying an unlimited amount of apparatus, automatically, to the various and ferocious problems of eclipse research. It is possible with the arrangement now perfected to take between three and four hundred pictures of the corona in two minutes and a half, and that without having to depend upon the fluctuations in the nervous systems of a crowd of observers, many of whom (it is to be hoped in justice to their sense of the sublime in nature) might frequently be so affected by the spectacular part of an eclipse that their routine work would be injured.

The chances for clear sky in Esashi at this season were a little more than half, at Akkeshi slightly less, and the heavens were closely interrogated during all the weeks while the expedition prepared for the eclipse. As the day drew near, sunshines and rain alternated in ways to try the soul of any but the most calmly scientific human being. If one retired to rest remembering a just past gorgeous sunset, he would probably be awakened in the morning by a heavy shower on the shingled roof of the old school-house. That roof, however, is the usual promenade of the multitudinous crows of the region, who rise at unknown hours, and begin the day's exercise vigorously before dawn, so that always showers or crows were at hand to rouse the unwary. If the forenoon was thickly clouded, a radiant afternoon often followed; and sparkling early morning often merged themselves into a thickening sky by the eclipse-hour, about two o'clock. Thus hope and despair alternately possessed the present onlooker, although the chief astronomer kept calmly at work, showing no sign that nature's moods were undermining his nerves. He had no time to study the state of the western horizon, and the vagaries of the wind, and the prevailing drift of cirrus or cumulus. And so the hours grew fewer before the 9th, and Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, brought heavy rains; but the sunset of Saturday night was a superb rose and gold and salmon glory, and a group of the leading officers and citizens came in to congratulate us upon the fine prospect for the morrow. The fishermen of the town sent their compliments by these gentlemen, and their opinion that the eclipse would show in a clear sky. These interested and simple-hearted friends said they had refrained from calling during the two days' rain, as they so feared it might continue that they could not bear to see us and all the fine instruments, but now they gladly came under the present happy circumstances. One of them reported his visit to a shrine that day, to learn from the oracle the probable state of the coming day, and the reply was, "Be careful." This he interpreted to mean that the morning might be cloudy, and we, thinking observation hopeless, would not get all things ready. Then at the critical moment clear sky would appear, and we should be unprepared. Hence the warning to be on guard.

Sunday morning saw an early shower and a later clearing; another shower, and a clear blue western sky; a drifting gray cloud from the south, and brief sunshine—altogether an unpromising sort of day, with possibilities of breaks through cloud all the time. The first contact could not be accurately observed, but shortly after, the clouds became very thin, and with smoked glass the sun showed its bitten side distinctly, but ill-defined through cloud. Most of the population of the town seemed to be congregated along the fence around our enclosure, looking with far more interest at us and the instruments than at the sun and the darkening landscape. Just before totality, which occurred about two minutes after three, local time, I went to my appointed station for drawing the corona, at the top of a small lighthouse standing in the grounds of a little temple just above the rocks of the shore—a most picturesque vantage-ground for a spectacle beyond anything that it has ever been my fortune to witness. The sea grew leaden in color, the sky desolately sombre. The crows pretended indifference, but soon succumbed and flew off to the thick pine forests on the mountain sides with heavy haste. The Alger grew dimmer and grayer, the sampans and junks became almost one mass of equal colorlessness, and the grass and verdure suddenly grew strangely, vividly yellow-green. It was a moment of appalling suspense: something was being waited for—the air was portentous. Then, with a leap, as it were, deep darkness came over the world, and with an indescribable outflashing at the same second the corona burst forth in a heavenly radiance. But dimly seen through thin cloud, it was never the less beautiful beyond description, a celestial flame from an unimaginable heaven. Simultaneously the whole northwestern sky far up toward the zenith was instantly flooded with a lurid and startlingly brilliant orange, the clouds drifting across it slightly darker in shade, while the west and southwest gleamed in shining lemon-yellow. It was not like a sunset; it was too sombre, too terrible. The sea was dark, the horizon indistinguishable.

One human being seemed so small, so helpless, so slight a part of all the mystery and weirdness! It was as if the hand of Deity were visibly laid

upon space and worlds, and had allowed a momentary glimpse into the awfulness of creation. It might have been hours—time seemed annihilated—and yet when the tiniest possible globe of sunlight like a drop or a pinhole, appeared, that fair corona and all the color in sky and cloud withdrew, the stormy twilight aspect of entire nature returned, and then the two minutes and a half in memory seemed but a few seconds.

All fine detail of the corona was necessarily lost in the thick sky. A few photographs were taken of a corona which must have been unusually brilliant to show so distinctly even through cloud, and it was noticeably flattened at the poles of the sun and extended at its equator, thus indicating to the scientific observer new and extended lines of research for the eclipse of the future. Just after totality a message came from Akkeshi: "Heavy fog. Nothing done." Nature knows how to be cruel—or is it simply indifference? But until man learns to circumvent clouds in his search after the unknown, I shall still feel that she keeps the advantage.

The sound of the surf has grown louder, the street noises less; the circle of faces has disappeared, and the man going about the town beating two sticks to announce his faithfulness on watch has just passed by. The eclipse is over; but the Alm we still have with us—that mysterious nation retreating more and more into the remote interior, and constantly decreasing in numbers. The world is very interesting; and the heavens remain.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

OAHU.

Land long famed in song and story,
Let me too, sing forth thy glory,
For my feet thy soil have trod
And my eyes have looked abroad
On the mountains that in grandeur stand
Like stern sentinels that guard the land;
Whilst against thy shores are beating—
Now advancing,—now retreating,—
Waves whose sapphire blue is seen
Mingling with a tint of green.

Over the sands the wavelets play,
Murmuring music all the day.
On thy seas calm bosom riding,
Come the stately steamships gliding
Like some mighty thing of life,
Full of strength, with power rife.
But the fairest spot to me,
As it nestles by the sea,
Half-way hidden by the foliage
Of the palm's majestic shade,
Or some other shade tree's shelter,
Is thy charming little city,
Honolulu!

O fair are the skies that above thee are
spread,
And fair are the white clouds that sail
overhead,
While under the feet the rich grasses are
seen,
That carpet the earth like a mantle of
green.

And plants of bright foliage grow side by
side
With palm trees that tower in beauty and
pride,
While flowers rich in color and fragrance,
adorn
The gay, smiling gardens from even to
morn.

And ferns, bending low in their beauty
and grace,
Give shade, sweet and cooling, to every
place
Where their roots, taking hold, find rich
moisture and food,
Adorning alike the home-garden or wood.

Thy homes, Honolulu, are embowered
among trees;
That bend their proud heads if just kissed
by the breeze;
And birds full of life sport the branches
among,
Enlivening the shade with their motion
and song.

How lovely thy homes, and thy gardens
how fair!
They remind me of Eden ere sin entered
there,
And the soft-playing fountains in bright
sparkling showers,
Give new life and freshness to grass,
shrub and flowers.

The cereus, night-blooming here are found
Freely dispensing its perfume around,
While from its fragrant depths like frin-
ges, rise
Its clustering stamens, pointing to the
skies;

Its velvet petals light the midnight gloom,
We praise the wondrous beauty of its
bloom.

O flower of queen-like loveliness and
in the perfection of thy form I trace
His hand, whose pencil with unrivaled
power
Paints richest hues in bird, and leaf, and
flower.

Thy days are glorious 'neath the sun's
warm ray,
Thy nights are matchless while the moon
beams play,
Or when the stars, bright-twinkling over-
head.

In equal splendor their clear radiance
shed;

While, sweeping from thy hillsides green
and fair,
Comes there freshening, health-imparting
air

That quickened life and freshened vigor
speaks,

As softly, playfully, it fans the cheeks.
O favored land that 'neath such brilliant
skies,

May well be called this ocean's paradise!

I linger still upon thy lovely shore,
Engraved thy beauty is forevermore
Upon the tablets of my inmost heart
Oahu! Though I from thee so soon must
part,

With thee my thoughts would often gladly
stay,

Or turn to thee when I am far away.
As 'mong thy children here I may not
dwell,

I'll speak one lingering, one last "Fare-
well."

ROSLIND A. YOUNG,
Of Pitcairn Island.
Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 27, 1896.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our chil-
dren were suffering with croup when
we received a bottle of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. It afforded almost
instant relief.—F. A. Thornton.

This celebrated remedy is for sale by
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for the Hawaiian Is-
lands.

Your Stock

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Will do better on

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY
Nununu and Queen Streets. •

TELEPHONE 121.

Lawn

Mowers!

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OVER THE TEA CUPS

When I was a child and had simple country pleasures for my dissipations, I indulged in dreams of a far-away city that was big, bustling, worldly and interesting from every point of view. A favorite aunt was the nucleus of my visions, which, bright to the eye of faith, were yet to be actually seen by the physical eye. The time came when in my hurried flight to Hawaii, I broke the overland journey by a rest at Chicago, the great city of my dreams.

For five days I was hurried about to see the objects of pride and progress, and aside from my memory of intense fatigue, my most vivid recollection is of the unrivaled park system, its enormous oases scattered through the dusty streets, connected by miles upon miles of boulevards, or half parks. Let us learn the lesson of parks and playgrounds from the city which could pack an Exposition into one of its mammoth gardens.

The glory of the Chicago parks is that they are for everybody—rich poor, old, young; those who ride and walk, those who come to see the landscape-gardening and those who love Nature as nearly natural as she can be had; those who come for tennis, baseball, racing and rowing, and those who come to lie face downwards on the soft grass, and sleep all the sunny afternoons. The babies tumble about on the grass and pick daisies and dandelions and even have buildings devoted to their especial use, with nurses to take care of them, and all the delights of childhood for their amusement.

More than any city I know, Chicago's parks are for the people. The magnificent stretch of Fairmount park is inaccessible to the many till the Philadelphia trolley pierces the very heart of its exclusive green wood. Boston's parks are popular, and its Common is black with human beings any fair noon from May to October. Its great sweep of new suburban park lands is being made available for picnic parties and little excursions as well as for carriages and the omnipresent bicycle. Best of all is the playground that has made the unsightly banks of the Charles beautiful, near the bridge that Longfellow has immortalized. This is the precedent for our city to follow—a playground just off the thickly settled Cambridge street, where children of the poor may frolic on the grass with no fear of being ordered off. The great Common is higher up the hill—but the city fathers ordained a breathing place just there, and they are justified by the children. New York affords fresh air for thousands who come to its Central park, and San Francisco's Golden Gate welcomes its multitudes any day. None of these do we need to emulate. We have places for wheels and horses, for foot-travelers and hand-concerts. We do need, however, to resuscitate that Park Bill that was so accidentally and unfortunately forgotten by the Senate in the rush of business at its session. In the meantime while the plans for the grater park system are maturing which will open up Punchbowl and Tantalus, we must have Aala, as Mrs. Nakuna names it. We must have it just for the reasons she so forcibly presents. The children in Chinatown and vicinity, or their older friends, will not walk half a mile farther up Nuuanu. The park must come to them or they will prefer the shops and curbstones of the unlovely narrow streets. Perhaps the narrow streets will remain for years. We can only atone for them by putting parks within a stone's throw of everybody.

The beauty of making this especial park is that it puts little additional burden on the shoulders of those who carry our financial load. Manielle grass and a few algaroba trees produce most beautiful effects, and there would be no call for the botanical display of Thomas Square or the scenic illusions of Kapiolani Park. A shelter from the tropic sun, a retreat from the busy thoroughfares, a bit of pure Nature in the midst of the city's mire and toil,—and hundreds of lives are better for this replacing of dwellings, warehouses and ugly wharves that bring in a little money, by the beautiful breathing, places that further our higher prosperity.

SIBYL.

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy entertained a few friends at a card and supper party at her Beretania street home on Wednesday. There were present Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Misses Bell Carter, Cordelia Carter, Maisie Atkinson and the Messrs. Potter, Dillingham, James Smith and Drs. Murray and Stather.

Bishop Willis left on the Kinau yesterday morning to officiate at the wedding of Mr. L. de L. Ward of Honolulu to Miss Polly Rickard of Honokaa, on the 14th of this month.

Mr. D. L. James of T. H. Davies & Co. will leave by the Monowai, due on the 15th, for San Francisco, for his approaching marriage with Miss Etta Miller of Oakland.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Mott-Smith, formerly of this city, to Mr. John Bird of Boston. Mr. Bird is connected with the Boston Herald.

Invitations are out for the marriage ceremony of Mr. W. L. Stanley and Miss Heron, at the Anglican Cathedral on the evening of October 19th.

The engagement of Mr. W. H. Baird of T. H. Davies & Co. and Miss Fanny May, sister of Mr. T. May of this city, is announced.

Jonah Cupid Kalanianaole was married Thursday morning to Miss Eliza-

beth Kaauwal, at the Anglican Cathedral. Bishop Willis officiated, the wedding being strictly private.

Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin returned to Honolulu from Maunawili for a few days this week.

A LILY BOUDOIR.

There is one debutante who is going to stay single and yet enjoy her full share of homage this season; and with this idea in mind she has been fashioning the prettiest boudoir of all. It is a lily room. Fancy anything sweeter than that!

The beginning of the room was fifty large Chinese lilies, each the size of a tea plate. A bushel of washed pebbles of all sizes and several cut-glass bowls came next. All around the room were placed small brackets, and upon each was set lily. Inside a week the sprouts began to grow, and inside six weeks the blooming began. The boudoir is now as lovely as a dream.

Upon the floor of this lily boudoir is a white fur rug. Another is hung back of the couch where this debutante prefers to sit. Another white fur rug is thrown across it. Upon the couch there are twenty pillows, all in green and white. The white ones have lilies embroidered or painted upon them, and the green ones show the lily flowers in full opening. You can almost sniff their fragrance.

When receiving in this room the debutante will wear a very pale green gown with white ribbons and chiffon. Her jewelry will be green and white, pearls and emeralds, and she will toy with a white fan with green sticks. Will she not be calculated to dazzle the eyes of all who behold her? And is her boast of "lasting through a season" likely to be realized? Will she, too, not be plucked too soon?

FIVE O'CLOCK FADS.

The popularity of weekly at homes, among women who keep apace with society's capers, opens the way for aesthetic innovations of every sort.

To be chic, for instance, the hostess of the five o'clock attempts harmony arrangements.

She decides upon one tint for her tea table and carried it out in every detail. The tea cloth is of colored linen, say an old rose or a pale yellow. With this the china must be in like hues, and shaggy chrysanthemums pose in yellow groups about the rooms; there are yellow shades to the candles and fairy lamps, and as the finishing touch Madame la Hostess receives a corn-colored robe with yellow chrysanthemums at her belt.

Sometimes the color scheme gives "A Study in Scarlet." This is especially pleasing on cheerless winter days. To pass from the frosty street into the warmth, brilliancy and cozy ensemble of a scarlet five o'clock makes everything welcome from freshly diluted tea to sugary crullers and mint wafers.

STUFFY ROOMS.

If your room be stuffy because it has been lived in too much, or because homo domesticus has indulged too freely in the sooths of nicotine, you may easily render it sweet and habitable once more by placing one-half ounce of spirits of lavender and a lump of salts of ammonium in a wide-mouthed fancy jar or bottle, and leaving it uncovered. This makes a pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant, filling the room with a delicate perfume which will be soothing to the nerves and senses, especially during the warm weather. Try it.

PAPER PILLOWS.

The latest health fad is paper pillows. The paper is torn into very small pieces and then put into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. The pillows are very cooling in hot weather, and are said to be superior to feather ones. Newspapers are not nice to use, as they have a disagreeable odor of printer's ink, but brown or white paper and old letters and envelopes are the best. The finer the paper is cut or torn lighter it makes the pillow.

RICE SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.

An excellent substitute for potatoes at a dinner is rice cooked in milk and well salted, put into a dish and browned in the oven. Make a hot lemon sauce and pour it over the rice when it is taken from the oven and just before the dish is sent to the table.

OCTOBER ATLANTIC.

Review of Contents of Valuable Magazine.

The Atlantic Monthly for October is one of the most important issues of the year. There is the usual fine literary flavor to the contents, and this is supplemented by timely papers on political, scientific, and historical subjects.

The leading article of the month, by President Elliot, of Harvard, is on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," viz., the practice of arbitration instead of war, the increase of wide religious toleration, the safe development of manhood suffrage, the proof that people of a great variety of nations are fit for political freedom, and, fifth, the diffusion of well-being among the population in general. President Elliot holds these five contributions as characteristic of our country, and in his opinion they will be held in grateful remembrance by mankind, for all time; for they are distinct contributions to civilization. The article is the best summary of what democracy has wrought out in the United States that has perhaps ever been made—an article that will become classic.

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Prof. John Trowbridge sounds a note of warning in the vigorous article en-

titled "The Imperiled Dignity of Science and the Law."

There is a second instalment of "Girls in a Factory Village," by Lillie B. Chace Wyman, narrating many incidents of girl life in a New England manufacturing village. Mrs. Wyman gives very vivid word-pictures in these little sketches, and writes with intimate knowledge of her subject. In conclusion she wisely avoids recommending remedies for the present conditions, leaving rather her simple narrative to suggest to the reader the necessary reform.

Professor Lanclani, whose volumes are standard, gives in detail the romantic career of one of the most wonderful structures in the world, in a paper entitled "The Fate of the Colosseum."

Two essays in this issue can naturally be spoken of together; upon widely different subjects each possesses the charm of a thing well done. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle gives a charming glimpse of a Sunday in New Netherland and Old New York. While giving many unusual historical facts the article is made doubly interesting by the fresh and vivacious style in which it is written. Mrs. Agnes Repplier prints another of her delightful essays under the title "Cakes and Ale," giving selections from famous drinking songs in literature, and she comments discriminatingly upon them.

After all, the feature of this issue which will attract the widest attention is an innovation. A new department is opened having the attractive title, Men and Letters, to which our best writers will contribute short signed articles on literary subjects, reminiscences, suggestions, criticisms and the like. The department is opened this month by W. D. Howells with a charming paper reminiscent of his days as editor of the Atlantic. He is followed by John Burroughs on "The Poet and the Modern," and W. P. Trent, on reading the 50th volume of Balzac.

Exhaustive book reviews and The Contributors' Club complete the issue.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

It never makes meanness any whiter to baptize and take it into the church. —Ram's Horn.

The biography of Lord Tennyson is nearly completed, but it will not be published yet awhile.

People who wore shoes in Italy during the fourteenth century had to pay a tax for the privilege.

A nail-making machine produces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1000 men.

The statue of Edgar Allan Poe, in Bronx park, New York, will represent the poet in a chair, with a raven at his feet.

The largest man ever enlisted in the British army was Lieutenant Sutherland. His height was eight feet four inches, and his weight 364 pounds.

In the funeral procession which followed the body of Linton, the late professional bicyclist, his bicycle, draped in black, was led behind the hearse.

The oldest King in Europe is Christian IX. of Denmark, who last April entered upon the seventy-ninth year of his age. He has worn the crown for thirty-three years.

Coma, the birth-place of Volta, the eminent physicist, who gave birth to electric science by his invention of the voltaic battery, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his invention in 1899.

In Russia the forest area covers 42 per cent. of the whole surface; in Sweden 35 per cent.; in Austria 33 per cent.; in Germany 26 per cent.; in France 16 per cent.; and in Great Britain and Ireland only 4 per cent.

The Queen of England has never witnessed a session of the House of Commons. She is denied this privilege because of the old constitutional belief that the presence of the Sovereign will be a violation of the freedom and secrecy of the debates.

Henry M. Stanley is quoted as saying: "When I was at Lake Victoria, 18 years ago, there was not a missionary there; now there are 40,000 Christians and 200 churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts and spend their last penny to acquire a Bible."

A doctor in the highlands of Scotland, whose patients are scattered over a wide district, takes carrier pigeons with him on his rounds, and sends his prescriptions by them to the apothecary. He leaves pigeons, too, with distant families, to be let loose when his services are needed.

Probably the most unique hall in the annals of Chicago will be held in that city on October 31. It is to be given in aid of the Cripples' Mutual Aid Association of Illinois by the one-legged and one-armed men of the "Windy City." While the hall will probably be a success, it will certainly be a one-sided affair.

According to a correspondent of the New York Times an unknown philanthropist established at the St. Louis post office a fund to furnish stamps for letters inadvertently mailed without postage. To all such letters a poster was attached which requested the receiver to remit the amount of postage for the benefit of the fund.

Insects are considered by authorities on the subject as undoubtedly possessing the senses of sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing; that of touch being perhaps the only sense strictly comparable with our own. Evidence of other sense organs utterly unlike any we have is not wanting. A marked male Japanese silk-worm moth was liberated one night a mile and a half from a caged female of the species and in the morning was found at the

cage. Blind ants also reduce wooden beams to mere shells without once gnawing through the surface.

The school directors of West Salem township, in Pennsylvania, are evidently believers in the old adage about "Early to bed." The board has made a rule that that the teachers, men and women, must not attend parties, dances, or any gatherings involving late hours, Friday and Saturday nights alone excepted.

Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, recently made a statement which has been taken up by many of Chicago's clergymen as a text for urging their various congregations to join in upholding the national honor. Dr. Henson said: "The Popocratic party and its platform are arrayed against the Bible and the Commandments, in spite of their leader's attachment to Scriptural phrases."

In the next war explosives will be dropped into hostile cities from balloons. English army officers are now practicing the dropping of explosives at Aldershot, England. Such war methods ought to bring war into disrepute. Torpedoes can be fired a half mile unerringly under water and under the enemies war ships, and torpedo boats from the cable over that 60 yards apart, flinging torpedoes right and left.

Tesla says he will soon be able to telegraph through space without wires. This is being done in a small way already at the Fastnet Lighthouse on the coast of Ireland. The cable comes within 60 yards of the rock, and the dashing waves prevent it coming any nearer. The ends of two wires hang over the rock and the current flashes from the cable over that 60 yards apart to the hanging wires and thence overland.

According to the Scientific American, there is a rosebush at least 300 years old at Hildesheim, Hanover. It was planted, according to tradition, in 833 by Charlemagne, near the church of the cemetery, and although the church was afterwards burned, the root of the plant sent up new shoots. The primitive stem died long ago but new stems have forced their way through a crevice in the wall and their branches cover the present church, forty feet in height and width. It is mentioned in a Jesuit who died in 1673 and is mentioned in a poem of 1690.

Admitting all that may be said in favor of the practical advantages of the summer schools, we are not so sure but the teacher who has laid aside his books altogether during the fall season and given his thoughts complete relaxation, enters upon his professional labors in the autumn in quite as good case as does the teacher who has spent the entire vacation in the school room, and we are not so sure but the results of the former's teachings will be quite as satisfactory as the result of the teachings of the teacher who has, practically speaking, had no vacation at all.—Boston Transcript.

A NURSE SPEAKS.

She Heartily Endorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Tried Them Herself and Now Glad to Recommend Them to All Women—As a Medicine During the Change of Life They are Unfailing.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, New York.

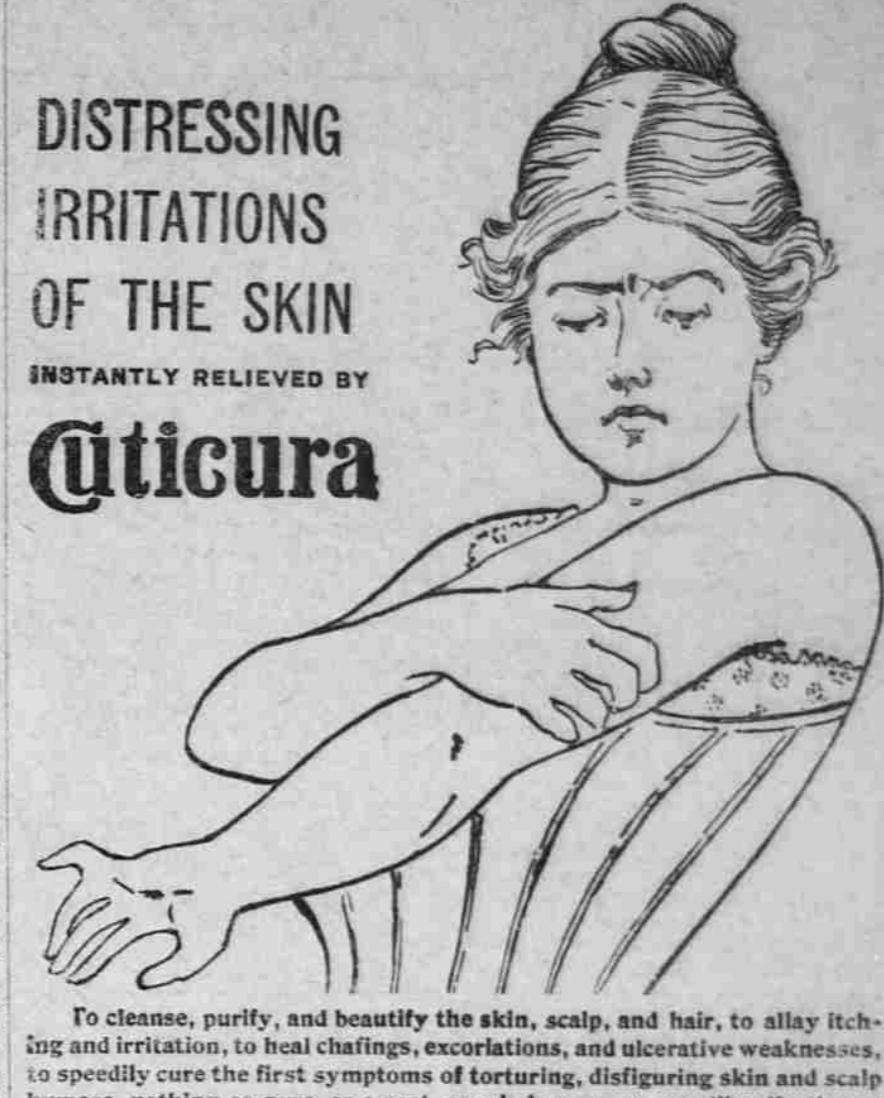
The veterans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Indiana have just decided to erect a monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga to commemorate their gallant service on that historic spot.

In Russia the forest area covers 42 per cent. of the whole surface; in Sweden 35 per cent.; in Austria 33 per cent.; in Germany 26 per cent.; in France 16 per cent.; and in Great Britain and Ireland only 4 per cent.

The Queen of England has never witnessed a session of the House of Commons. She is denied this privilege because of the old constitutional belief that the presence of the Sovereign will be a violation of the freedom and secrecy of the debates.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, palpitation and all forms of weakness, either male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st, London. FORTRESS DYE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

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Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

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PROF. KOEBELE AND THE WICKE REMEDY.

With Commissioner Marsden He Doubts the Efficacy.

BORAX WATER NOT PERMANENT.

Mealy Bug vs. Cryptolaemus—Mr. Wicke is Satisfied that the Lady Bird Does Not Lay Eggs—Will Continue to Destroy the Larvae in Spite of Advice Not to.

Prof. Koebele and Commissioner Marsden were seen yesterday regarding Mr. Wicke's antipathy for the lady birds and his reported enemy for the blight. Prof. Koebele had just returned from a visit to Mr. Wicke and had brought with him a branch of the monkeypod tree which was harboring and supporting both the blight and the bug.

Both Mr. Marsden and Prof. Koebele were willing to allow Mr. Wicke to treat his monkey pod bush with borax water if he wished, but they would like to have impressed upon the public that the salvation of the trees and plants in the Hawaiian Islands depends upon the life of the lady bird. There are a number of species of lady birds which feed upon vegetation, but none have ever reached here, and it is hoped they never will.

As this is so, then Mr. Wicke's statement that the lady birds are "sucking out the life of the tree" must be a mistake. The cottony substance containing the larvae of the mealy bug is similar to the larvae of the lady bird, and the mistake of Mr. Wicke is in taking one for the other.

Two years ago the mealy bug covered all the monkey pod trees in Honolulu, but the introduction of the cryptolaemus soon reduced the number. This is evidence that the lady birds have prevented the destruction of the trees.

Mr. Wicke was asked to break off a branch infested by the blight and put it in the jar containing lady birds and see if they would not clean off the blight. This he declined to do, because he is satisfied that the lady bird does not lay eggs, and consequently does not deposit them in the eggs of the mealy bug or in its larvae. Mr. Wicke does not say by what means they propagate; he knows they do, and there he is willing to let the matter rest.

In some respects the larvae of the cryptolaemus so closely resembles the mealy bug that it is difficult to distinguish them apart until the cryptolaemus reaches the stage where it becomes active and begins to crawl. From the time the eggs hatch, the larvae begins to feed upon the mealy bug, and it continues to feed incessantly for fifteen days.

At this point the larvae has become gorged and it then gives itself to a branch or twig until it changes from the crawling bug into the winged lady bird and takes its departure. Within a few days the lady bird is ready to lay its eggs, and it searches for a tree containing the mealy bug. In this way the work of extermination goes on.

The trouble with Mr. Wicke is that he has never made a study of the blights that are here, or their enemies. He has taken a monkey pod tree and by a simple investigation drawn his conclusions, and these are final.

Chief Justice Judd was in the Commissioner's office during the discussion of blight and borax. He, too, has faith in borax for some things, but his experience with the lady birds on his fruit trees has given him greater faith in the enemies to the blight introduced by Mr. Marsden and Prof. Koebele. The Chief Justice spoke of the condition of the trees up to the time of the introduction of the lady birds. He had acted upon the advice of the Commissioner and sprayed the trees until his yardman was weary of his place. He bought gallons and gallons of wash, only to find ants carrying up the blight as soon as the tree was dry. Spraying or washing the trees merely brought temporary relief; the one thing needed was the lady bird, and directly that was introduced and he obtained a colony, the blight disappeared from his trees. Speaking of the scale here, he said there was an enemy for every one of them, the difficulty was to find it.

Another gentleman spoke of the borax as bosh. He had heard of it two weeks ago and tried it on an orange tree. It took him a day to rub off the blight and the lady bug, and the next morning he washed the tree carefully with borax water. Instead of it being a preventive to a recurrence of the blight, it was about as effective as cold water. The blight is as strong today as ever on that very tree.

"Why should Mr. Wicke presume to say," remarked the gentleman, "that trees washed with borax water will keep free from blight for years to come? His discovery dates back about three weeks, and his exhibition tree has blight on it even now, since he has washed it with borax. If it was possible to free his tree from lady birds and allow the mealy bug or whatever the blight is to remain on it the chance is they would increase so rapidly that he would have no tree left in a little while."

D. W. Pua Dies Suddenly.

D. W. Pua, an aged Hawaiian, and formerly a noble under the monarchy, died suddenly this morning at his residence in Palama. Mr. Pua leaves several sons and daughters in this city.

If the French newspaper, *La Cocardie*, is to be trusted, the "life" prisoners in New Caledonia afford the happiest examples of what comes of not being executed for murder. After five years these gentry, if well conducted, are placed in the first class, can become land owners, and are free to marry any female convict in the same unfortunate position.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	BAROM.	TERM.	IN. 9 A.M.	IN. 3 P.M.	IN. 9 P.M.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.
Sat.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	4	NE	3
Sun.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	3	SE	2
Mon.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	3	SE	2
Tues.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	4	NE	3
Wed.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	5	NE	4
Thurs.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	7	NE	2
Fri.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	6	SE	3
Sat.	30.00	22.95	7.1	8.0	11.0	6	SE	3

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	ON	ON	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Mon.	12.5	12.5	8.17	9.17	4.25	5.25	3.18	11.7
Tues.	13.2	13.2	12.24	13.25	7.20	8.28	5.55	13.7
Wed.	13.9	13.9	14.20	15.05	8.75	9.75	7.50	15.0
Thur.	14.6	14.6	15.20	16.15	9.75	10.75	8.50	16.1
Fri.	15.3	15.3	16.20	17.05	10.75	11.75	9.50	17.0
Sat.	16.0	16.0	17.05	17.90	11.75	12.75	10.50	17.9
Sun.	16.7	16.7	18.00	18.85	12.75	13.75	11.50	18.8
Mon.	17.4	17.4	18.45	19.30	13.50	14.50	12.30	19.3
Tues.	18.1	18.1	19.40	20.25	14.50	15.50	13.30	20.2
Wed.	18.8	18.8	20.25	21.10	15.50	16.50	14.30	21.1
Thur.	19.5	19.5	21.10	22.05	16.25	17.25	15.00	22.0
Fri.	20.2	20.2	21.85	22.70	17.00	18.00	16.00	22.7
Sat.	20.9	20.9	22.60	23.45	17.75	18.75	16.75	23.4
Sun.	21.6	21.6	23.35	24.20	18.50	19.50	17.50	24.2
Mon.	22.3	22.3	24.10	24.95	19.25	20.25	18.25	24.9
Tues.	23.0	23.0	24.85	25.70	20.00	21.00	19.00	25.7
Wed.	23.7	23.7	25.60	26.45	20.75	21.75	19.75	26.4
Thur.	24.4	24.4	26.35	27.20	21.50	22.50	20.50	27.2
Fri.	25.1	25.1	27.10	27.95	22.00	23.00	21.00	27.9
Sat.	25.8	25.8	27.85	28.70	22.50	23.50	21.50	28.7
Sun.	26.5	26.5	28.60	29.45	23.25	24.25	22.25	29.4
Mon.	27.2	27.2	29.35	30.20	24.00	25.00	23.00	30.2
Tues.	27.9	27.9	30.10	30.95	24.75	25.75	23.75	30.9
Wed.	28.6	28.6	30.85	31.70	25.50	26.50	24.50	31.7
Thur.	29.3	29.3	31.60	32.45	26.25	27.25	25.25	32.4
Fri.	30.0	30.0	32.35	33.20	27.00	28.00	26.00	33.2
Sat.	30.7	30.7	33.10	33.95	27.75	28.75	26.75	33.9
Sun.	31.4	31.4	33.85	34.70	28.50	29.50	27.50	34.7
Mon.	32.1	32.1	34.60	35.45	29.25	30.25	28.25	35.4
Tues.	32.8	32.8	35.35	36.20	30.00	31.00	29.00	36.2
Wed.	33.5	33.5	36.10	36.95	30.75	31.75	30.00	36.9
Thur.	34.2	34.2	36.85	37.70	31.50	32.50	31.00	37.7
Fri.	34.9	34.9	37.60	38.45	32.25	33.25	32.00	38.4
Sat.	35.6	35.6	38.35	39.20	33.00	34.00	33.00	39.2
Sun.	36.3	36.3	39.10	39.95	33.75	34.75	33.75	39.9
Mon.	37.0	37.0	39.85	40.70	34.50	35.50	34.50	40.7
Tues.	37.7	37.7	40.60	41.45	35.25	36.25	35.25	41.4
Wed.	38.4	38.4	41.35	42.20	36.00	37.00	36.00	42.2
Thur.	39.1	39.1	42.10	42.95	36.75	37.75	36.75	42.9
Fri.	39.8	39.8	42.85	43.70	37.50	38.50	37.50	43.7
Sat.	40.5	40.5	43.60	44.45	38.25	39.25	38.25	44.4
Sun.	41.2	41.2	44.35	45.20	39.00	40.00	39.00	45.2
Mon.	41.9	41.9	45.10	45.95	40.00	41.00	40.00	45.9
Tues.	42.6	42.6	45.85	46.70	40.75	41.75	40.75	46.7
Wed.	43.3	43.3	46.60	47.45	41.50	42.50	41.50	47.4
Thur.	44.0	44.0	47.35	48.20	42.25	43.25	42.25	48.2
Fri.	44.7	44.7	48.10	48.95	43.00	44.00	43.00	48.9
Sat.	45.4	45.4	48.85	49.70	43.75	44.75	43.75	49.7
Sun.	46.1	46.1	49.60	50.45	44.50	45.50	44.50	50.4
Mon.	46.8	46.8	50.35	51.20	45.25	46.25	45.25	51.2
Tues.	47.5	47.5	51.10	51.95	46.00	47.00	4	